

*[Kindly amend Page 6, at the paragraph beginning at line 13 as follows.]*

Absorption rate

C1  
cont

The liquid acquisition capacity was measured according to the below described measuring apparatus for determining the absorption rate of a sample. The measuring apparatus is shown in Fig. 1 and comprises a stand 10 with a holder 11 for a glass filter plate (porosity 1, supplier Werner-Glas AB, Stockholm) and holder 13 for a thickness gauge 14. The glass filter plate 12 is provided with a liquid (synthetic urine) from a glass bowl 15 placed on a scale 16. The holder 11 for the glass filter plate 12 is vertically adjustable, which makes the hydrostatic pressure adjustable. The liquid level in the bowl 15 should be only 2 cm below the level of the glass filter plate 12. With this hydrostatic pressure pores up to 250  $\mu\text{m}$  will be filled with liquid if the contact angle between the sample, which is placed on the glass filter plate 12, and the liquid is supposed to be 70°. The measuring signals from the scale and the thickness gauge are transmitted to a computer with 15 datum/s at measuring periods of up to 60 seconds. At longer measuring periods the signal speed becomes lower. The measurement is started automatically by means of a contact when the sample reaches the glass filter place 12. The measurement result is printed by a printer as a function of time.

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*Kindly amend Page 11, at the paragraph beginning at line 18 as follows.*

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CEKOL 50000	Carboxy methyl cellulose from Metsä Chemicals. Highly viscous quality with a substitution degree of about 0.8.
CELPOL RX	Carboxy methyl cellulose from Metsä Chemicals. Highly viscous quality with a substitution degree of about 1.2.
C2 Softwood sulphate pulp	SCA Graphic Paper, Sundsvall, Sweden.
Cyanuric chloride	Merck-Schuchardt. Degree of purity: For synthesis.
BEROL 048	Nonionic surfactant from Akzo

C2  
and

BEROCELL 451	Anionic surfactant from Akzo Nobel.
Sodium hydroxide	EKA Nobel. Degree of purity: min 97%.
Methyl ketone	E. Merck. Degree of purity: For synthesis.

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*Kindly amend Page 12, at the paragraph beginning at line 6 as follows.*

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*Example 1*

C3

A liquid foam was produced by vigorous mixing with an electric beater of the following mixture: 220 g of a 3% solution of CELPOL RX in water, 2.82 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 80 g water, 0.13 g NaOH, 1.0 g BEROCELL 451 and 1.0 g BEROL 048. The foam was cooled to a temperature of about 2°C after which 0.264 g of cyanuric chloride dissolved in 5 g methyl ethyl ketone was added to the foam mixture.

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*Kindly amend Page 12, at the paragraph beginning at line 19 as follows.*

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*Example 2*

C4

Two liquid foams were prepared by vigorous mixing of the two following mixtures: 1.110 g of a 3% solution of CELPOL RX in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40 g water, 0.057 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048.  
2.110 g of a 3% solution of CEKOL 50000 in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40g water, 0.091 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048.

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*Kindly amend Page 13, at the paragraph beginning at line 11 as follows.*

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*Example 3*

C5

Two liquid foams were manufactured by vigorous mixing of the following mixtures: 1.110 g of a 3% solution of CELPOL RX in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40g water, 0.057 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048.  
2.110 g of a 3% solution of CEKOL 50000 in water, 1.41 g bleached softwood sulphate pulp, 40g water, 0.091 g NaOH, 0.5 g BEROCELL 451 and 0.5g BEROL 048. Both foams were cooled to a temperature of about 2°C after which 0.264g cyanuric chloride